

POPULAR CONSTITUTION OF THE DOMINION



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PREAMBLE

Aedmeria, with the sovereignty wielded by the Popular Masses of its peoples and represented by this Constituent Congress, hereby establishes this Constitution with the will to construct, promote, and defend justice, liberty, and security for itself and its denizens in the spirit of a socialist future. With this, Aedmeria:

- a. Guarantee the defence of democratic institutions, consolidating a State subject to the rule of law.
- b. Protect all Aedmeri denizens in their free exercise of human rights, of their cultures and traditions, and of their use of expression and institutions.
- c. Promotes the progress of culture and economy to ensure equal opportunity to all Aedmeri.
- d. Defends the establishment of diplomatic cooperation and pacific relations.

As such, this Constituent Congress, with the support of the Popular Masses of Aedmeria, approves the following Popular Constitution.

PRELIMINARY PART

Article 1. Of the Aedmeri State.

1. Aedmeria is a democratic union of provinces unified to express the will and interests of the workers, peasants, and intelligentsia of all nationalities of the country, organised under and defending the values of peace, equity, and social justice.
2. The powers of all institutions emanate from the People of Aedmeria, and its validity is legitimised by these Popular Masses, with all other bodies under the control of the Popular Masses institutionalised by the Imperial Courts.
3. Aedmeria is an integral state, compatible with the centralisation of its semi-autonomous constituent states.
4. The form of government of Aedmeria shall be a digital democracy under the tutelage of egalitarian ideals.
5. The official name of Aedmeria shall be *Sancti Emprion Populi Aedranus*. In English, it shall be known as the Holy Aedmeri Dominion. Henceforth, it shall be referred to as the Dominion.

Article 2. Rule of Law.

All Aedmeri shall be equal under the rule of Law.

Article 3. Religion.

1. The Aedmeri State shall guarantee the freedom of religion to all denizens of the Dominion.
2. The Aedmeri State shall understand the historical importance of the Pantheon of Aurelium as its national religion and shall promote it in accordance with the historical importance over the Aedmeri People and particularities. The Pantheon of Aurelium shall be the exclusive competence of the Imperial House of the Dominion, as shall the appropriate organ for the purpose of control of sorcery in the Dominion.

Article 4. Language.

1. *Aedmeri* shall be the official language of the Dominion. All Aedmeri shall have the duty and right to know and use it, without prejudice to the prevalence of other local languages used in the Dominion's states and regions.
2. Save for what can be established in special laws, no one is obligated to have knowledge of the local languages.

Article 5. Capital.

1. The capital city of the Dominion shall be in the city of Aedra Capitolia.
2. Aedra shall not form part of any state, instead constituting its own independent region in the Dominion.

Article 6. Political Parties.

1. Political parties are substituted in the political system of the Dominion, in accordance with a law that establishes an equivalent entity without representative vote in the Imperial Courts.
2. The equivalent entity representing the political plurality of the Aedmeri People shall be known as "Factions" and their regulation shall be delegated to the Law¹.

Article 7. International Law.

1. The Aedmeri State shall accept and approve universal norms of international Law, incorporating these elements into its framework when deemed appropriate and with the approval of the Imperial Courts.

¹ Organic Law 9/2008, of the 4th of April, regarding the Regulation of Factions in the Aedmeri Consensus.

2. The Dominion denounces the use of military subjugation of other peoples as a manner of imperialistic expansion.

Article 8. Civil Guarantees.

1. With the power vested in it as representation of the Aedmeri People, the Aedmeri State guarantees the following to all its denizens:
 - a. No Aedmeri in conditions to work shall be left without the opportunity to obtain employment with which they can form a part of Aedmeri society and satisfy their own personal needs.
 - b. No disabled Aedmeri without the ability to work shall be left without the resources needed for their subsistence.
 - c. No Aedmeri shall be left without medical attention.
 - d. No Aedmeri shall be left without education, food, shelter, and clothing, which shall be the exclusive duty of the Aedmeri State and in which the participation of cooperative enterprises is barred.
 - e. No Aedmeri shall suffer the consequences of unsustainable consumption and the protection of the environment shall be a priority for the Aedmeri State.

PART II

Of Fundamental Rights and Obligations

Article 9. Rights and Obligations.

One's dignity, the unalienable rights that are inherent to their existence, the free exercise of their personality, their respect for the Law, and the rights of all others are fundamental to political order and social peace.

CHAPTER I

Of Aedmeri and Foreigners

Article 10. Of Aedmeri Nationality.

1. Aedmeri nationality is obtained, conserved, and retracted in accordance with the Law².
2. Aedmeri of birth can have their nationality and citizenship revoked only in cases where an individual obtains an additional nationality and is not in accordance with the third point of this article, or when Aedmeri citizens have unlawfully taken

² Organic Law 17/1913, of the 27th of June, regarding Naturalisation of Aedmeri citizenship.

arms in foreign powers without a licence from the Aedmeri State, or when Aedmeri citizens have committed acts of treason or terrorism against the State or abroad. The Law will dictate under what circumstances naturalised citizens may lose their citizenship³.

3. The State shall be able to approve treaties of dual nationality in whichever case that the incumbent Government deems appropriate, and lacking intervention in this matter by the Imperial Courts, insofar as they are respectful of the established legality.

Article 11. Of Age.

Aedmeri are considered *of age* at eighteen years old.

Article 12. Application of Rights.

1. Foreign residents and visitors shall freely enjoy the public liberties guaranteed in this Constitution.
2. Only Aedmeri citizens shall be subject to Article 25, lest the opposite be established by an international treaty or agreement.

Article 13. Extradition and Asylum.

1. Extradition shall only be permitted in the case of complying with an approved and ratified international treaty, in accordance with the Principle of Reciprocity.
2. Under no circumstances are victims of political crimes eligible for extradition.
3. Aedmeri citizens, of birth or naturalisation, are totally exempt from extradition whilst maintaining their citizenship in accordance with the law⁴.
4. The Law⁵ shall establish the terms and conditions under which citizens of other countries shall be able to apply for and receive the right to asylum in the Dominion.

CHAPTER II

Of Rights, Liberties and Duties

Article 14. Rights, Liberties and Duties of the Denizens of the Dominion.

Aedmeri shall be equal before the law, prohibiting discrimination in any way for reason of birth, race, sex, gender, orientation, religion, opinion, or other

³ View footnote 2.

⁴ Organic Law 20/1914, of the 28th of February, regarding Extradition.

⁵ Organic Law 21/1914, of the 28th of February, regarding the Application and Right to Asylum in Aedmeria.

condition of personal or social circumstance, without prejudice to the exception stated in Article 16 –clause 2– of this Constitution.

SECTION I

Of Fundamental Rights and Liberties

Article 15. Discrimination and Integrity.

All shall have the right to life and physical and moral integrity, without, in any case, being subjected to torture nor undue or inhumane or denigrating treatment. Capital punishment is prohibited in the Dominion.

Article 16. Freedoms and Restrictions.

1. Freedom of ideology, religion and worship of individuals and Provinces without any limitations is guaranteed, insofar as the necessary respect for the Law and public order is maintained. Public demonstrations of worship must be previously approved by the State via the concession of evangelical licences for this purpose. To this end, religious infrastructure in the Dominion shall be nationalised and put to service as museums, restricting the function of worship to one day per week or on special religious occasions, as determined by incumbent regulatory statutes, without prejudice to the statutes of Article 3 of this Constitution.
2. Fascism and fascist groups, remarks, symbols, chants, and other forms of demonstration of such ideological tendencies are strictly prohibited. Pertaining to any international organisation classified as fascist or defending fascism is strictly prohibited. Fascism shall remain completely and totally prohibited within the Dominion. An Organic Law⁶ shall determine the consequences of violating this prohibition.
3. No one is required to disclose their religious, ideological, or personal beliefs. Administrative agencies have the right to make inquiries about a person's membership in associations only insofar as rights and duties are connected therewith, or a statistical survey directed by law requires it.
4. All cemeteries in the Dominion shall be under civil jurisdiction and under no circumstances delegated to religious institutions.
5. Any religious institution that imposes any authoritative obedience other than those legitimised by the Imperial Courts shall be dissolved, with all their

⁶ Organic Law 15/1923, of the 19th of May, regarding the Prohibition of the Exhibition of Fascistic Elements.

properties and other belongings being nationalised and devoted to charitable efforts.

6. Any religious institution that cooperates with the State in the adequate management and administration of corresponding religious infrastructure and does not contradict this Constitution shall be admitted into the National Registry of Religious Associations.
7. These associations may not request tribute from their practitioners and may not participate in other economic activities as a collective. Donations will be taxed by the State in accordance with the law.
8. Associations whose function is the common cultivation of a philosophy of life, and do not abide by the regulations of private schooling, shall have the same status as religious associations.

Article 17. Rights of Law.

1. All shall have the right to liberty and security. No one shall be deprived of their liberty, except in accordance with the provisions of this article and in the cases foreseen by the Law.
2. Preventive detention shall not last longer than the time strictly necessary for the completion of the investigations intended to clarify the series of occurred events, or for a maximum of seventy-two hours, in the event the investigations are not completed within this time frame, after which the detainee must be freed or alternatively placed at the disposition of the judicial authority.
3. All detainees shall have the right to be immediately informed, and in such a manner that is comprehensible, of their rights and the reasons for their detention, without being compelled to make any declarations. The assistance of an attorney is guaranteed in the terms that the Law establishes.
4. The law shall regulate the procedure for *habeas corpus* in order to produce the immediate placement at disposition of the judicial authority in the event of illegal detention. Furthermore, the Law shall establish a maximum duration of provisional imprisonment.

Article 18. Retroactivity.

1. Laws shall not have retroactive effect unless explicitly specified in the legal text presented to the legislative body.
2. Under no circumstances shall retroactive effects be implemented in laws in such a way that they wield a negative effect the liberties of any individual or collective.

Article 19. Circulation in the National Territory.

1. All Aedmeri shall be able to free circulate through Aedmeri territories and decide where within these boundaries they shall live and work, without being compelled to make any such movements except in accordance with an executive sentence, or in accordance with laws enacted to bring into effect Articles 40 and 41 of this Constitution.
2. The right to emigrate or immigrate shall be recognised and shall not be subject to more limitations than those established by the Law⁷.
3. An Organic Law⁸ shall determine the guarantees for the expulsion of foreigners from Aedmeri territories.
4. There exists an inviolable right to the home of each denizen of Aedmeria. No one shall be permitted to enter another's home except with permission or judicial warrant.

Article 20. Right to Privacy.

The right to privacy in the home, in telecommunications, and in other forms of communication shall be completely guaranteed, unless otherwise specifically waived by a judicial warrant and in the interest of the public.

Article 21. Professions.

1. All are free to choose their own personal profession without prejudice to the State providing specific employment in accordance with Article 40 of this Constitution.
2. The liberty of industry and commerce is recognised, except in the limitations that, due to economic motives or in the interests of the public, a Law determines and imposes. The circumstances in which this may occur shall be detailed by an Organic Law⁹.

Article 22. Expression of Ideas.

1. All shall be free to publish their ideas and opinions, permitting the use of any method of communication, insofar as they are not censored.
2. Under no circumstance can an edition of books, newspapers, magazines, and other forms of emission of journalistic content be withdrawn from circulation,

⁷ Ordinary Law 116/1926, of the 9th of February, regarding the Controls for Migration of the Dominion.

⁸ Organic Law 92/1957, of the 1st of October, regarding the Expulsion of Non-Aedmeri Residents from the Dominion.

⁹ Organic Law 2/2012, of the 4th of October, regarding the Intervention of the State in the National Economy and the Limitations on Industry and Commerce.

except in the cases established by a competent judge and in accordance with the Law.

3. No media outlet can be entirely censored, except in the cases where there exists final judgement and in accordance with the Law.
4. This freedom shall not be restricted by any service or employment status, and no one may be discriminated against for exercising this right.

Article 23. Petitions.

All Aedmeri shall be able to direct petitions, individually or collectively, to public institutions and authorities, in addition to the rights reserved for all Aedmeri as participants of the Aedmeri Consensus. This right cannot be exercised by any collective that employs the use of armed force.

Article 24. Rights and Conditions.

The denizens of either sex and all recognised genders shall have the same rights and conditions as determined by the Law.

Article 25. Political Participation.

1. All citizens older than sixteen years of age shall have the civic duty to participate in local, regional, and national legislative assemblies to represent themselves, regardless of personal conditions unless otherwise determined by a judge.
2. All citizens shall have the ability to access public office actively and passively, in accordance with the specifications made in Aedmeri Law.
3. All denizens of Aedmeria shall be able to passively participate in the legislative assemblies of the local political level.
4. The civic duty of political participation shall be mandatory exclusively in the national approval of the selection of candidates of the Elder Council and the Praesidium. This shall be determined by an Organic Law¹⁰.

Article 26. Right to Assembly.

The right to assembly is recognised insofar as it is done pacifically and without arms. An Organic Law¹¹ shall regulate the right to assembly and protest.

¹⁰ Organic Law 12/2019, of the 9th of November, regarding the Exercise of the Civic Duty of Political Participation.

¹¹ Organic Law 7/2015, of the 12th of February, regarding the Right of Citizen Assembly and Protest.

Article 27. Syndicalism.

1. Aedmeri shall be able to organise and assemble themselves in syndicates to defend the interests of human life, in accordance with the law.
2. Syndicates and other such associations are obligated to be inscribed in the National Public Registry in accordance with the law.
3. The Aedmeri State recognises and stimulates associations in representation of the Popular Masses, grouping them within the different social groups of the Aedmeri People and defend their interests in cooperation with the established Aedmeri State.
4. Syndicates and worker associations are the representation of the right to organise for the improvement of wages or working conditions, in the event that workplace democracy has failed to present adequate results.

Article 28. Public Positions.

All Aedmeri, without distinction of sex or other physical, social, or other conditions, are admissible for work and public positions insofar as their merits and capacity permits them, except in the events of labour incompatibility as dictated by the Law.

Article 29. Public Officials.

1. The appointment, resignations, and retiring of all public officials shall be done in accordance with the law. The separation from services, suspension, and transfers shall only take place in the event of certain causes as justified by the Law.
2. No public official may be prosecuted or otherwise discriminated against for their political, social, or religious opinion.
3. In the event that a public official, in the exercise of their labour, infringes upon their duty with prejudice towards a third party, the State or the Corporation with whom they serve shall be responsible for consequent damages, in accordance with the Law.
4. Civil servants shall be permitted to constitute professional associations that do not interfere with their public services. These professional associations shall be regulated by Law. These associations may refer to tribunals against agreements that violate the rights of public officials.

Article 30. Education.

1. Education is a fundamental right reserved for all Aedmeri and foreign residents of Aedmeri territories.
2. All education, including primary, secondary, tertiary and university-level education, shall be free of cost for all denizens of Aedmeri territories. Attendance shall be mandatory until students are of age.
3. Teachers and professors are civil servants. Academic liberty is recognised and shall be protected.
4. The Dominion shall legislate to ensure that no Aedmeri suffers economic vulnerability so, that they must withdraw from the opportunity of enjoying public education. Those at a disadvantage because of social conditions are to be given special care.
5. Public education shall be secular and inspired in the ideals of human solidarity and equity.
6. Private schooling as a replacement of public schooling is inadmissible.

Article 31. Marriage.

1. All consenting individuals shall have the right to marry.
2. The Law¹² shall regulate the forms of civil union, the age at which it may be entered into and the required capacity therefore, the rights and duties of the spouses, the grounds for separation and dissolution, and the consequences thereof.

SECTION II

Of Rights and Duties

Article 32. Military Service.

1. Military service shall be obligatory in the terms and conditions as established by the Law¹³.
2. All retired levied military servicepeople shall be considered to form a part of the Reserve Forces of the Dominion, as per the Law.
3. At petition of the Government and with the approval of the Imperial Courts, these reserve forces can be partially or totally activated or exceed with the immediate conscription of additional individuals.

¹² Organic Law 1/1998, of the 15th of March, regarding the Personal Right of Marriage.

¹³ Organic Law 2/1997, of the 7th of December, regarding the Military Levy of the Dominion.

Article 33. Public Expenditure.

1. All shall contribute to maintaining public expenditure in accordance with their economic capacity through a just and progressive taxation system.
2. Public expenditure will be based on the principle of equal opportunity and hold as its maxim the following: From each according to their ability to each according to their need.
3. Social benefits, their conditions and their parameters shall be established by an Organic Law¹⁴.

Article 34. Personal Property.

1. Personal property is recognised and guaranteed.
2. The means of production shall be socialised and in the hands of the State and cooperatives.

Article 35. Work.

1. All denizens of Aedmeria shall have the right and duty to work and contribute to the profession of their choosing, as dictated in Article 21.
2. A Law¹⁵ shall determine the Workers' Statute in Aedmeria.

Article 36. Professional Associations.

The Law shall determine under which conditions Professional Associations shall operate. The internal structure of Professional Associations must be democratic.

Article 37. Cooperatives.

1. An Organic Law¹⁶ shall determine the general standards of internal organisation of cooperatives in Aedmeria. The Law must abide by the following principles:
 - a. Working conditions must be such as to safeguard the health, cultural requirements, and family life of the workers.
 - b. Monthly remuneration for work must correspond to performance and must provide a worthwhile existence for the worker and those dependents entitled to their support.

¹⁴ Organic Law 3/1997, of the 7th of December, regarding the Social Benefits and Public Services of the Dominion.

¹⁵ Organic Law 1/2020, of the 7th of March, regarding the Workers' Statute of the Dominion.

¹⁶ Organic Law 3/2009, of the 19th of April, regarding the Internal Structural Guideline for Cooperative Business Endeavours.

- c. Annual remuneration for work must correspond to collective performance of the cooperative as a whole and must be equally divided amongst all workers, including bonuses for partners not associated throughout the entire fiscal year or for intentionally temporarily adjunct workers.
 - d. There can be no discrimination towards a worker for matter of sex, gender, race, or other social condition detailed in Article 14 of this Constitution. All workers are entitled to equal pay for equal work.
2. Cooperatives are obligated to provide all associated partners a budget sheet before the start of a new fiscal year.
3. Workers shall play a decisive part in the regulation of industrial production, wages, and working conditions in enterprises in accordance with the principle of replacement of private ownership of the means of production with collective ownership of these means, as represented by the cooperative Worker's Councils and trade unions.

Article 38. Socialism.

The existence of a socialist economy is recognised within the boundaries of the Dominion. The Law¹⁷ shall determine the structure of this economy.

CHAPTER III

Of Economic and Social Policy

Article 39. Social and Economic Protection.

1. Public authorities shall guarantee the social, economic, and judicial well-being of all Aedmeri denizens.
2. Public authorities shall provide social, economic, and judicial protection for children, regardless of their parentage. The State shall finance any necessary investigations to determine parentage.
3. Parents must provide welfare for their children, regardless of the conditions of their birth, while they are still underage.

Article 40. Economic Protection Against Unemployment.

1. In accordance with Article 21 of this Constitution, all Aedmeri denizens have the right to choose their own profession and exercise their right to work in said profession, in accordance with Article 35 of this Constitution.

¹⁷ Organic Law 1/2019, of the 1st of February, regarding the Socialist Economic Functions of the Dominion.

2. In the event that a denizen finds themselves incapable of finding work in their selected profession, or in the event that they cannot select a profession, the State shall provide employment for them, in accordance with the civic duty of productivity and collaboration with society.
3. Whenever suitable work cannot be found, the denizen shall be provided necessary sustenance.
4. An Organic Law¹⁸ shall regulate the structure of this economic duty of the denizen and State.

Article 41. Social and Economic Progress.

1. The public authorities shall promote favourable conditions for social and economic progress and for a more equitable distribution of personal and regional income within the framework of a policy of economic stability. They shall devote special attention to carrying out a policy direct towards full employment.
2. Likewise, the public authorities shall foster a policy guaranteeing vocational training and retraining. They shall promote the implementation of policies to ensure workplace safety and hygiene and to guarantee adequate rest by means of a limited working day, periodic paid holidays, and the promotion of suitable centres.
3. Sundays, holidays, and the 14th of April are days of rested and are protected by Law.

Article 42. Social Security.

The public authorities shall maintain a Social Security system for all denizens which will guarantee adequate social assistance and benefits in situations of hardship, particularly in cases of unemployment or economic vulnerability, the economic consequences of old age, the protection of parenthood, and other vicissitudes of life.

Article 43. Economic and Social Rights Abroad.

The State shall be especially concerned with safeguarding the economic and social rights of Aedmeri workers abroad and shall direct its policy towards securing their return.

¹⁸ Organic Law 1/2021, of the 2nd of February, regarding the Civic Duty of Economic Collaboration with the State and Society.

Article 44. Public Health.

1. The right to health protection is recognised and shall be exclusively attended to by the bodies of the State, with a total prohibition of the privatisation of this field.
2. It is the duty of public authorities to safeguard and organise public health by means of preventive measures and the necessary benefits and services. The law¹⁹ shall establish the rights and duties of all concerned in this aspect.
3. The public authorities shall promote health education, physical education, and sports.

Article 45. Culture and Science.

1. The public authorities shall promote and ensure access to cultural opportunities, to which all are entitled.
2. The public authorities shall promote science and scientific and technical research for the benefit of the public.

Article 46. Environmental Protection.

1. All denizens of Aedmeria have the right to enjoy an environment suitable for personal development, as well as the duty to preserve it.
2. The public authorities shall safeguard rational use of all natural resources with a view to protecting and improving the quality of life and preserving and restoring the environment by relying on essential collective solidarity.
3. Criminal or, where applicable, administrative sanctions, as well as the obligation to make good the damage, shall be imposed under the terms established by the law against those who violate the provisions contained in this article.

Article 47. Housing.

1. All Aedmeri denizens shall have the right to enjoy publicly provided housing, which shall be decent and adequate. The State has the obligation to provide this housing to Aedmeri denizens.
2. The construction of publicly provided housing shall be an exclusive competence of the central government and shall only be directly delegated to cooperative endeavours capable of specifically carrying out the construction work.
3. Private housing shall be available and recognised in the Dominion with the specifications approved by the Imperial Courts. Under no circumstances shall

¹⁹ Organic Law 7/1981, of the 7th of November, regarding the Protection and Promotion of Public Health.

single-family mansions, manors, estates, and others be provided, except in the cases of rural convenience as specified by the Law²⁰.

4. Private housing shall be considered the personal property of the owners of the housing. Public housing shall be considered property of the State indefinitely leased to the inhabitants of the housing. A Law²¹ shall determine the rights of the inhabitants of public housing.

Article 48. Pensions.

The Aedmeri State shall guarantee the existence and maintenance of a viable and adequate pension plan for the elderly, which must be periodically updated in the most progressive possible manner to ensure both economic viability and adequate sustenance.

CHAPTER IV

Of the Guarantees of Fundamental Rights and Liberties

Article 49. Protection of Rights, Duties and Liberties.

1. The rights, duties, and liberties of Chapter Two and Three of the present Part are binding for all public authorities. They shall be protected in accordance with Article 153.
2. Any denizen may assert their claim to the protection of rights and liberties recognised in Article 14 and Sections One and Two of Chapter Two of this Part in ordinary Tribunals or, if necessary, in the Constitutional Tribunal.

Article 50. Public Advocate.

An Organic Law shall regulate the institution of the Public Advocate, who shall be a high commissioner of the Imperial Courts, appointed by the Caucus of the Citadel and the Bureau of the Senate to defend the rights contained in this Title. For this purpose, they may supervise Administration activities and report thereon to the Imperial Courts.

²⁰ Organic Law 2/2007, of the 14th of June, regarding the Construction and Provision of Public and Private Housing.

²¹ Organic Law 3/2007, of the 15th of June, regarding the Rights and Duties of Inhabitants of Publicly-Provided Housing.

CHAPTER V

Suspension of Rights and Liberties

Article 51. Suspension of Rights and Liberties.

1. The rights recognised in Articles 17 –clauses 1 and 2– and 20, Articles 19 and 22, Articles 26 and 27 –clause 4– may be suspended when the state of emergency or siege is declared under the terms provided in the Constitution.
2. An Organic Law²² may determine the manner and the circumstances in which, on an individual basis and with the necessary participation of the Imperial Courts and proper governmental control, the rights recognised in Articles 17 –clauses 3 and 4– and Article 20 may be suspended as regards to specific persons in connection with investigations of the activities of armed bands or terrorist groups. Unjustified or abusive use of the powers recognised in the foregoing Organic Law shall give rise to criminal liability where it is a violation of the rights and liberties recognised by Law.

PART III

Of the Economy and Treasury

Article 52. National Riches.

1. All the riches in the country are subservient to the well-being of the public interest, regardless of its form or titularity.
2. The public initiative in economic activity is recognised and supported. The Law shall reserve to the Public Sector resources and services considered essential, especially in the case of avoiding monopolisation and speculation, as well as to intervene in the administration and management of public enterprises should it benefit the public interest.

Article 53. Expropriation and Nationalisation.

1. The right of expropriation and nationalisation is recognised for the State, imposed only for the benefit of the general public and on a legal basis.
2. They shall take place against reasonable compensation unless the law provides otherwise. If the amount of compensation is in dispute, recourse to the ordinary courts shall be open insofar as a law does not provide otherwise.

²² View footnote 38.

Article 54. Purpose of the Economy.

It is incumbent upon the economy to contribute to the benefit of the whole people and to the satisfaction of its wants, and to ensure that everyone will obtain, in accordance with their performance, a just share of the yield of production. Any monopolistic enterprises aiming to increase profits through the unequal control of production, prices, and markets are to be abolished and prohibited.

Article 55. Social Security and Economic Participation.

1. The Law²³ shall establish the forms of participation in Social Security and the activity of public organisms whose functions directly affect the quality of life and general livelihood of the Aedmeri People.
2. The Public Sector shall efficiently protect the directionality of the Popular Constitution of 1913, by which cooperativism was promoted and installed as the exclusive private ownership of multiple-employee corporations within the Dominion²⁴.

Article 56. Modernisation.

1. The Public Sector shall tend to modernisation whenever possible, as well as the development of all economic sectors, including –but not limited to– the food production sector (agriculture, livestock, fishing, etc.), the artisanal sector, and others to equalise the standard of living for all Aedmeri.
2. In accordance with the stipulated above, there shall be special treatment given to all mountain regions in the Dominion.

Article 57. Economic Planification.

1. The State may, through a governmental bill, plan the general economic activity to tend to the public interest, as well as harmonise and equate the regional and sectoral development of the Dominion and stimulate the growth of national wealth and its equal distribution to all Aedmeri.
2. The Government shall elaborate on planification projects, in accordance with the provisions supplied by the provinces and the council and collaboration of syndicates and other professional and economic organisations. To this effect,

²³ Ordinary Law 7/2001, of the 19th of June, regarding the Organisation of Social Security and Public Activities.

²⁴ Organic Law 3/1999, of the 1st of February, regarding the Regime of Private Economic Enterprises in the Dominion.

the Government shall establish a periodic Council for Harmonic Economic Development to handle planification projects.

3. It is the task, in any event, of the Local Executive Committees to supervise the implementation of the economic plans, as well as undergo negotiations with local cooperatives for the purpose of stabilising the economic output of the Nation.

Article 58. National Patrimony and Public Domain.

1. The Law²⁵ shall regulate the judicial regime of the assets of both the public domain and the provinces', drawing inspiration from the principles of inalienability, imprescriptibility and non-seizure.
2. The Public Domain of the State shall be determined by a Law and, in any event, corresponds to the exclusive economic zone, the national maritime territory, all beaches and continental plates, as well as the economic resources enriching all the aforementioned areas.
3. The Law shall regulate the Patrimony of the State and its management, defence, and preservation.

Article 59. Taxation.

1. The State shall have exclusive power over the taxation system of the Dominion.
2. The provinces and its subdivisions may implement additional taxation systems in accordance with the Law and the Constitution.
3. The Law²⁶ shall establish the taxation regime of the Dominion inspired by the principle of progressive taxation, social equity and justice, and equal redistribution.
4. The Public Administrations shall only have financial obligations and undergo expenditures in accordance with the law.

Article 60. Budgeting.

1. It shall be a function of the Government to establish the General Budget of the Dominion and present to the Imperial Courts for examination, modification, and approval.
2. The General Budget of the Dominion shall have an annual renovation, shall include all costs and incomes from the Public Sector and shall assign the portion that directly affects the treasury of the State.

²⁵ Organic Law 6/1987, of the 11th of March, regarding the State and National Patrimonies and the Public Domain of the State.

²⁶ Organic Law 3/2010, of the 7th of May, regarding the Taxation Regime of the Dominion.

3. The Government shall present to the Imperial Courts the General Budget of the Dominion at minimum three months prior to the expiration date of the previous Budget.
4. Should the General Budget of the Dominion not be approved by the expiration date of the previous Budget, the previous Budget shall be considered duplicated and extended until a new Budget is approved by the Imperial Courts.

Article 61. Supreme Audit Institute.

1. The Supreme Audit Institute of the Dominion shall be the supreme fiscal organ of the State and shall provide oversight to the economic management of the State and the Public Sector.
2. The Supreme Audit Institute of the Dominion shall answer directly to the Imperial Senate.
3. The State accounts and those of the Public Sector shall be submitted to the Supreme Audit Institute for examination. The Supreme Audit Institute shall then emit an annual post-examination report of the State accounts.
4. The members of the Supreme Audit Institute shall be organised and governed by the same Law in place for the Justice Administration.
5. An Organic Law²⁷ shall regulate the composition, organisation, and exact functions of the Supreme Audit Institute.

PART IV

Of National Organisation

Article 62. Territorial Levels.

1. The Aedmeri State, within the boundaries of its current territory, shall be integrated by eight Provinces, known as Provinces. These shall be: Aedmeria, Aterni, Derevia, Miverkia, VENZA, Vyshia, Vrest and Dresnia. The territorial boundaries shall be determined by an Organic Law²⁸, in accordance with the historical territories of these regions.
2. The provinces shall be allowed to determine within their constituting statute the number, boundaries and competences of additional provinces, municipalities, or other organisational structures, insofar as there are two States within them. This shall not apply to the Aedmeri Central District, which shall organise itself both as a Province and a State. All political leadership must be selected by Political Lottery and approved by the corresponding legislative organ.

²⁷ Organic Law 7/1987, of the 12th of March, regarding the Supreme Audit Institute.

²⁸ Organic Law 9/1915, of the 7th of December, regarding the Territorial Organisation of the Dominion.

3. The organisation established by the provinces must have governmental organisation at least at:
 - a. **municipal level**, whose government shall be organised into what shall be known as Counties, led by the Local Conclave and Local Executive Committee, with the Local Consensus as a legislative organ. The head of the County shall be the Local Deputy.
 - b. **Prefecture level**, whose government shall be organised into what shall be known as the Prefectural Council and Panel and will be organised by the Prefectural Congress as a legislative organ. Its government shall be led by the Prefect.
 - c. **Provincial level**, whose governments shall be organised into the Popular Assembly as its legislative organ, and the Regional Diet and Magistrate as the executive organs. Its government shall be presided by the Governor.

The precise names of the organs can be determined by the institutions upon their constitution, or alternatively, in the constituent statute of the province in question.

4. The Aedmeri State reserves the right to establish and maintain colonial territories temporarily. The Law must dictate the conditions of the colonial status of the territory and the timeframe in which this territory must either be integrated fully into the Dominion or liberated. The Law can issue a maximum time frame of ten years to this objective, extendable to fifty by Organic Law.
5. All Provinces shall be presided by a Regional Executive Committee, elected by the Popular Assembly, and approved for their positions by the respective Popular Assembly.

Article 63. Competences.

1. The Aedmeri State reserves the exclusive right to organise, modify and maintain and impart any competence insofar as it is determined by the State in an Organic Law.
2. At the time of the ratification of this Constitution and unless they are modified by Organic Law, these competences are Education, Housing, Energy, Agriculture, Healthcare and Pharmaceuticals, Debts of the State, Customs, Extradition, Supreme Court jurisdiction, Monetary policies, Communications and Transport Networks, Migration, Border patrol, and Defence.
3. Competences not exclusive to the State and delegated to the provinces must be clearly defined. Delegation from the State can only directly transfer to Provinces.

4. Any competence not specified by this Constitution or posterior Organic Laws as exclusive to the State shall be competence of the constituent Provinces, insofar as they operate within the boundaries set for these competences by the Aedmeri State, should they exist.

Article 64. Centralisation of Democracy.

1. The County will have three organs. The first shall be the Local Consensus, a legislative body of all citizens of the county. The second shall be the Local Conclave, the supreme executive body of the county elected by direct, secret, and universal suffrage; they shall be three members, with the one receiving the most votes becoming the Local Deputy. The third shall be the Local Executive Committee, which shall be presented by the Local Conclave to the Local Consensus for approval and shall be the county's executive organ.
2. The Prefecture shall have four organs. The first shall be the Prefectural Congress, formed by the Local Deputies of all the counties in the Prefecture, which shall act as the legislative body of the Prefecture. The second shall be the Prefectural Cabinet, formed by agreement of the Prefectural Congress, which shall consist of three members of the Congress to form government in the Prefecture. The third shall be the Prefectural Panel, which shall be an organ of delegation of governance, approved by the Congress. The fourth shall be the Prefectural Board, which shall be a twenty five member organ –except in the case of Aedmeria, which shall be fifty– which represents the Prefecture in the Popular Assembly.
3. The province shall have three organs. The first shall be the Popular Assembly, formed by the Prefectural Boards of its constituent states. This shall act as the legislative body of the province. The second shall be the Regional Diet, which shall be a three-member organ elected by the Popular Assembly for governance. The third is the twenty-one member Regional Executive Committee, presented by the Regional Diet to the Popular Assembly for approval, which shall form a part of the Elective Circle.
4. The regulation detailing specifics of all the aforementioned organs shall be formed by Organic Law or the Constituent Statutes of the Provinces²⁹.

²⁹ The local deputy, which is the member selected from each county to represent it at the level of the Prefecture, is able to participate both in the Prefectural Congress and in the Local Conclave. However, if selected for the Prefectural Cabinet, Panel, or Committee, they must relinquish their position as local deputy, which will then lead to the next most-voted candidate being added to the Local Conclave; if this were not possible, the Local Consensus would be asked to select a new candidate to replace them. Members of the Prefectural Board participate in the Popular Assembly, but in order to form a part of the Regional Diet or Magistrate, they must relinquish their position as a member of their Prefectural Board. This causes a ripple effect which reaches all the

Article 65. Constituent Statute.

1. Each Province must have a constituent statute that will act as the Supreme Law of their legal framework.
2. This Constituent Statute must be presented and approved by the Imperial Courts to effectuate its validity.
3. The Constituent Statute cannot, in any way, provide additional economic, social, or political privileges to the province.
4. For a Constituent Statute to be presented to the Imperial Courts, it must have been approved by 80% of the citizens of the region over which it maintains jurisdiction.
5. No Constituent Statute can be in contradiction with this Constitution.

Article 66. Harmonisation of Obligations.

If any of the Provinces were to not adhere to the foundations and obligations of this Constitution or any other central laws imposed upon them, or in the event that they acted in a way that was detrimental to the public interest of the Dominion, the Government –firstly with dialogue between the Praesidium and the respective Regional Executive Committee, and, in case of non-responsive or non-cooperative behaviour, proceeding unilaterally– can declare an Executive Order in which to force the adherence of said obligations or to protect the aforementioned public interest of the Dominion.

Article 67. Central Competences.

1. The following legislation will be exclusive competence of the central government:
 - a. Social, penal, commercial, administrative, and procedural law.
 - b. Specific legislation regarding intellectual and industrial properties.
 - c. Efficacy of official government communiqués and public documents.
 - d. Agriculture, animal husbandry, and mining in the circumstances in which it affects national wealth.
 - e. Railways, highways, canals, telecommunications, and ports.
 - f. Sanitation law.
 - g. Legislation regarding water, hunting and fishery.
 - h. Insurance.

way down to the Local Conclave once more. Because the Regional Magistrate only forms the Elective Circle once, there is no incompatibility with that organ. Furthermore, members of the Prefectural Congresses elected as senators cannot remain in their positions as Members of Congress.

- i. Press, association, reunions, and public spectacles.
- j. Expropriation and nationalisation.
- k. Socialisation of national riches.
- l. Civil aviation.

Article 68. Province Legislation.

No Province shall be allowed to legislate over matters in which they have competences in such a way that any denizen is treated negatively in favour of any other denizen.

Article 69. National Law.

National Law shall be carried out in the provinces by the respective executive organs of each Dominion, except for those laws that require specially-designated organs to execute them.

Article 70. Law Hierarchy.

National Law is supreme in all Provinces. If a National Law is contradictory to a Constituent Statute, the Statute must be reformed.

Article 71. Delegation of Legislative Capacity.

The Imperial Courts shall be able to delegate the legislative capability of certain areas of influence of exclusive central control to the provinces, establishing therein the modality of control that the Imperial Courts delegates to the Dominion.

Article 72. State Delegation.

A delegate named by the central Government shall organise the Public Administration of the State in any given Province, as well as other functions as determined by the Law.

PART V

Of the Imperial Legislative Courts

Article 73. Aedmeri Consensus.

1. The Aedmeri Consensus represents the will of the Popular Masses of the Dominion.
2. The Aedmeri Consensus shall be an organ of direct political leadership by the citizenry of the Dominion.

3. The Aedmeri Consensus shall exercise the position of the lower chamber of the legislative power of the Dominion, and as such, shall approve its budget, any organic and ordinary laws by the majorities stipulated by Law, and any other competences deposited in it by this Constitution.

Article 74. Imperial Senate.

1. The Imperial Senate represents the institution will of the Popular Masses of the Dominion.
2. The Imperial Senate shall be an organ of political representation of the will of the Prefectures of the Dominion, with each Prefecture having equal representation within the Imperial Senate.
3. The Imperial Senate shall exercise the position of the upper chamber of the legislative courts of the Dominion, and as such shall approve its budget and laws for ascension to the Aedmeri Consensus, control the actions of the Government and the State, and other competences deposited in it by this Constitution.

Article 75. Participation for Executive Consuls.

The members of the Praesidium, Regional Executive Committee, Prefectural Cabinet, Panel and Committee, and Local Executive Committees shall not be able to exercise their right to political participation in the Aedmeri Consensus for the duration of their tenure in office. They shall not be limited in the political participation to the respective Popular Assembly and Local Consensus of their place of residence.

CHAPTER I

Of the Aedmeri Consensus's Organisation

Article 76. Caucus of the Citadel.

1. Leadership of the Aedmeri Consensus is chosen by lottery from a list of competent high-ranking civil servants. The lottery shall be defined by Organic Law³⁰.
2. Leadership will consist of a governing body of the Aedmeri Consensus known as the Caucus of the Citadel. The Caucus shall consist of eleven members at minimum and eighteen members at maximum, at the behest of the nationally approved legislation.

³⁰ Organic Law 12/2009, of the 22nd of February, of the Lottery of the Caucus of the Citadel.

3. The Caucus of the Citadel shall be supported by an administrative body and staff to carry out its governing functions.
4. The Caucus of the Citadel shall be re-elected via lottery every three years. The Caucus of the Citadel must be approved by the Aedmeri Consensus after selection.
5. The Caucus of the Citadel shall present the original text and subsequent modifications to its regulation, autonomously approve its budget, and regulate the Statute of Personnel of the Aedmeri Consensus of the Dominion.
6. The Caucus of the Citadel must select one member to be the First Speaker of the Citadel.

Article 77. Participation.

All Aedmeri citizens with full rights shall be able to vote in the Aedmeri Consensus. All citizens shall be able to represent their will via a singular vote in the Aedmeri Consensus.

Article 78. Plenary Sessions.

1. The Caucus of the Aedmeri Consensus shall be headquartered in the Capitolium building in the capital of Aedmeria.
2. The Aedmeri Consensus shall consist of debate via electronic methods with the incorporation of text and video forums, bulletin boards, and other forms of communication to present an active and lively debate. The Caucus of the Aedmeri Consensus shall act as moderators and administrators of these debates.
3. In concordance with the Imperial Senate, the Aedmeri Consensus shall only vote on bills in two periods annually: the first, between September and December; the second, between February and June. In concordance with the Imperial Senate, the Aedmeri Consensus's debates can be reopened for extraordinary sessions at the behest of the Government, the Aedmeri Consensus and its Caucus, or the Imperial Senate and its Bureau. These extraordinary sessions must be convoked with an Order of the Day and will be considered concluded once this Order has been exhausted.
4. Online debates of the Citadel shall be archived upon completion in an online and accessible manner.

Article 79. Individual Votes and the LECs.

1. Each Aedmeri citizen shall express their will in the Aedmeri Consensus via a singular vote. They shall be able to present a singular vote in all motions,

regulations, laws, reforms, and matters on debate in the online forums and on-site debates available in the Aedmeri Consensus. They shall be able to participate with questions, contributions, rebuttals, and other forms of political intervention in the State.

2. The State recognises the validity of the Local Executive Committees as a form of territorial representation and institutes the value of double majority. The State must reorganise individual communes into commonwealths to ensure that the total number of urban and suburban communes versus rural communes are at similar numbers to allow for adequate territorial representation.

Article 80. Factions.

1. The State shall recognise the figure of “Factions” to organise and defend the will of the People in the Aedmeri Consensus.
2. A faction can only be constituted after the presentation of the following items:
 - a. A clear constituent document detailing the general goals and beliefs of the faction, which shall be freely published and cannot be modified without specific notification to the Caucus of the Citadel and the public, and after a vote of all its constituent members.
 - b. A constituent form representing a minimum of one hundred thousand citizens that wish to sign and form a part of the faction. These members shall not be forced to remain in the faction, nor can there be any impediment for citizens to join the faction and form a constructive part of the debate, without prejudice to the right of expulsion reserved for the administrative organs of each faction. Should any faction fall below 60,000 members, it shall be considered extinguished and can no longer participate in Aedmeri Consensus debates.
 - c. Each faction must be democratically elected and run, with the administrative organ being representative of the will of the participants in the faction.
3. Any citizen is free to join and participate in as many factions as they deem appropriate.
4. Factions shall be allowed special reserved spots in legislative initiatives of the Aedmeri Consensus, both in on-site debates as well as online forums. Factions shall not be allowed to submit votes themselves nor can they actively coordinate the votes of its constituent members. The Law shall determine the consequences of the violation of this clause.
5. Factions shall have the following functions:

- a. Organise debates within the Aedmeri Consensus to further their stated goals, as well as actively participate in debates on other matters for which their stated goal has relation.
 - b. Present non-governmental bills to the Aedmeri Consensus, both during and out of ordinary plenary sessions, for debate and voting in the Aedmeri Consensus.
 - c. Represent the political plurality of the Aedmeri People in the Aedmeri Consensus.
6. A Law³¹ shall determine the incumbent regulation for organisational structure, functions, participation, and others of the Factions of the Aedmeri Consensus. A Faction will only be recognised if they satisfy all conditions.

Article 81. Investigative Commissions.

The Aedmeri Consensus may name investigative commissions regarding any topic of public interest. Its conclusions are not legally binding, nor will they affect judicial resolutions.

Article 82. Approval.

1. For the Aedmeri Consensus to approve projects, laws, and other items, the Aedmeri Consensus must clearly present its projects and have a participation of at least 50% of the citizenry.
2. The Constitution accepts that laws may be passed by simple, absolute, or qualified majorities. All motions passed must be done so with double majority.
3. The vote of each citizen is personal and cannot be delegated or proxied.

Article 83. Permanent Platform.

The Aedmeri Consensus shall have a permanent platform for debate regardless of whether or not the Aedmeri Consensus and the Senate are in session. This platform shall exist parallel to the Permanent Committee of the Senate and can convoke an extraordinary plenary session by presenting an Order of the Day to the Citadel and obtaining simple majority of the Citadel.

³¹ View footnote 1.

CHAPTER II

Of the Imperial Senate's Organisation

Article 84. Bureau of the Senate.

1. Leadership of the Imperial Senate is chosen by lottery from the list of available and willing Senators. The Lottery shall be defined by Organic Law³².
2. Leadership will consist of a governing body of the Imperial Senate known as the Bureau of the Senate. The Bureau shall consist of eleven members at all times.
3. The Bureau of the Senate shall be supported by an administrative body and staff to carry out its governing functions.
4. The Bureau of the Senate shall be re-elected upon the constitution of a new Senate. A new Senate shall be constituted every three years, or upon dissolution of the same by decision of the Bureau of the Senate and approval by the Imperial Senate.
5. The Senate shall present the original text and subsequent modifications to its regulation, autonomously approve its budget, and regulate the Statute of Personnel of the Imperial Senate.
6. The Bureau of the Senate shall select one of its members to be the Chancellor of the Senate.

Article 85. Elections and Representation.

1. Elections for the Imperial Senate must be convoked on the 1st of June of every third year. Elections shall be held from amongst members in the Prefectural Congresses of the constituent Prefecture of the Dominion. Each Prefectural Congress must select seven members to represent the Prefecture in the Imperial Senate. Upon approval in their Prefectural Congress, the selection must be presented to each constituent County of the Prefecture for final approval.
2. Political parties shall not be permitted in the Imperial Senate. Consultation with relevant factions of the represented state as well as organs of the represented Prefecture and Counties is legitimate.
3. Members selected for the Imperial Senate cannot also maintain their position as members of their respective Prefectural Congresses.

³² Organic Law 13/2009, of the 22nd of February, of the Lottery of the Bureau of the Senate.

Article 86. Plenary Sessions.

1. The Imperial Senate shall be headquartered in the Capitolium building in the capital of Aedmeria. The Imperial Senate shall undergo its sessions in this building.
2. The Imperial Senate shall hold sessions in two periods annual: the first, between September and December; the second, between February and June. The Capitolium can be opened for extraordinary plenary sessions at the behest of the Government, the Aedmeri Consensus and its Caucus or the Imperial Senate and its Bureau. These extraordinary sessions must be convoked with an Order of the Day and will be considered concluded once this Order has been exhausted.
3. The Imperial Senate shall convene in plenary sessions and in specialised committees appointed by the Bureau of the Senate and with approval of the Imperial Senate.
4. Plenary sessions of the Senate shall be recorded and will be public. All debates and sessions must be archived upon completion in an online and accessible manner.

Article 87. Investigative Commissions.

The Imperial Senate may name investigative commissions regarding any topic of public interest. Its conclusions are not legally binding, nor will they affect judicial resolutions.

Article 88. Approval.

1. For the Imperial Senate to approve projects, laws, and other items, the Imperial Senate must have, at minimum, present 70% of its senators.
2. The Constitution accepts that laws may be passed by simple, absolute, or qualified majorities in the Imperial Senate.
3. The vote of each senator is personal and cannot be delegated or proxied. Remote voting is possible only when the vote is emitted twenty-four hours before the plenary session in which the vote takes place.

Article 89. Permanent Committee of the Senate.

1. The Senate shall have a Permanent Committee composed of at least twenty-eight members, one representative per state.
2. The Permanent Committee shall be presided by the Chancellor of the Senate and shall have the following functions:

- a. Convoking an extraordinary session of the Imperial Courts.
 - b. Assume the functions of the Imperial Senate during its absence and with accordance to articles 95 and 136 of this Constitution.
 - c. Assume interim functions after the dissolution of the Courts and awaiting the results of elections.
 - d. Safeguard the powers of the Courts when not in session.
3. When the mandate of the Imperial Senate has expired, the Permanent Committee shall continue to exercise its functions until the constitution of a new Senate.
 4. Upon entering in plenary session, the Permanent Committee shall report on the matters dealt with and their findings and decisions.

CHAPTER III

Of the Drafting of Laws

Article 90. Organic Laws.

1. Organic Laws shall be those relating to the development of fundamental rights and public liberties, those which establish Constituent Statutes and the general electoral and political lottery systems, and other laws specified in this Constitution.
2. The passing, amendment, or repeal of Organic Laws shall require an absolute majority of the Imperial Senate and Aedmeri Consensus.

Article 91. Legislative Proposals.

1. The Local Executive Committees and Factions of the Aedmeri Consensus shall reserve the right to put to vote the petition for generation of legislature regarding a certain topic and with specific principles in mind. In the event of approval, the Aedmeri Consensus deposits legislative delegation in the Government to act upon the petition. The final proposal must be approved by the Imperial Senate and the Aedmeri Consensus.
2. The Local Executive Committees and Factions of the Aedmeri Consensus shall reserve the right to put to vote a legislative proposal in draft or completed form. The approval of this proposal is legally binding and obligates the Government to act accordingly.
3. For a bill or legislative petition to be presented to the Aedmeri Consensus, it must have the backing of at least five hundred thousand citizens. This can be done explicitly –in the event of such bills being presented by Local Executive Committees, an effective list of approval must be provided, regardless of

whether the citizens approving the presentation reside in the presenting LEC or not– or implicitly –when presented by factions–.

Article 92. Legislative Delegation.

1. The Aedmeri Consensus may delegate to the Government the power to issue rules with the force of law on specific matters not included in the foregoing article.
2. Legislative delegation must be granted by means of Law when its purpose is that of drawing up texts comprising various articles, or when it is a matter of consolidation of various legal texts into one.
3. Legislative delegation must be expressly granted to the Government for specific purposes and with a fixed time limit for its exercise. The delegation shall expire when the Government, having availed itself thereof, has published the appropriate regulations. It may not be construed as having been granted implicitly or for an indeterminate period. No further delegation shall be permitted.
4. The Law shall precisely define the purpose and scope of legislative delegation, as well as the principles and criteria to be followed in exercising it.
5. Authorisation for revising legal texts shall determine the legislative scope implicit in the initiative, specifying if it is restricted to the mere formulation of a single text or whether it covers regulating, clarifying, and harmonising the legal texts that are to be consolidated.
6. Initiatives may establish additional control formulas in each case, without prejudice to the jurisdiction of the Imperial Senate and the Aedmeri Consensus.

Article 93. Contradictory Non-governmental Bills.

In the event that a non-governmental bill or amendment is contrary to currently valid legislative initiative, the Government may oppose its passage. In this case, a private law may be submitted for the total or partial repeal of the initiative.

Article 94. Government Delegations.

Government provisions containing delegated legislation shall be entitled EXECUTIVE LEGISLATIVE DECREES.

Article 95. Executive Orders.

1. In cases of extraordinary and urgent need, the Government may issue temporary legislative provisions which shall take the form of decreed laws, and which may not affect the regulation of the basic institutions of the State, the rights, duties,

and liberties specified in Part One, the system of the provinces, or the Law of the Political Lottery and General Electoral System.

2. Decreed laws must be submitted to the Imperial Senate and the Aedmeri Consensus, which must be summoned if not already in a period of plenary session. They must be debated upon and approved by the Imperial Senate and the Aedmeri Consensus within thirty days of its promulgation.
3. Government provisions containing decreed laws shall be entitled EXECUTIVE ORDERS.

Article 96. System of Proposing Legislation.

1. The Government and the Aedmeri Consensus are competent to propose legislation in accordance with this Constitution.
2. The legislative bodies of the provinces may request the Government to submit a bill, may submit a bill on its own, or may refer to a faction to submit a non-governmental bill to the Aedmeri Consensus.
3. An Organic Law³³ shall establish the manner in which popular initiatives in connection with the submission of non-governmental bills shall be regulated.

Article 97. Governmental and Private Bills.

1. Governmental bills shall be passed by the Praesidium, which shall refer to the Imperial Senate and the Aedmeri Consensus, accompanied by a statement setting forth the necessities upon which the approval of said bill was founded.
2. Governmental bills must first be presented for debate in the Imperial Senate and shall only proceed to the Aedmeri Consensus if approved.
3. Private bills shall be presented by Factions, Citizens, or Local Executive Committees directly to the Aedmeri Consensus for preliminary approval.
4. Private bills approved by the Aedmeri Consensus shall be presented to the Imperial Senate for debate. Should the Imperial Senate approve the bill, the Government shall have the obligation to implement it. Should the Senate reject the bill, it will be returned to the Aedmeri Consensus, where a qualified majority of 60% can override the Senate.

Article 98. Notification and veto.

1. Once an organic or ordinary governmental or non-governmental bill has been approved by the Imperial Senate and the Aedmeri Consensus, the Chancellor of

³³ Organic Law 2/2020, of the 7th of November, regarding the Presentation of Popular Initiatives in the Aedmeri Consensus.

the Senate and First Speaker of the Citadel must notify the Aedarch and the Praesidium of the decision.

2. The Praesidium shall retain the right to veto any of its own governmental bills, should they be passed, or bills submitted by Provinces, unless overridden by absolute majority of the Aedmeri Consensus or Imperial Senate.
3. Under no circumstances can the Praesidium veto bills approved if they were submitted by factions or Local Executive Committees.
4. The Praesidium shall promulgate and order the publication of laws within fifteen days of its approval in the Aedmeri Consensus.

CHAPTER IV

Of International Treaties

Article 99. Authorisation.

By means of an Organic Law, authorisation may be granted for concluding treaties by which powers derived from this Constitution shall be vested in an international organisation or institution. It is incumbent on the Aedmeri Consensus or Government to guarantee compliance with these treaties and the resolutions emanating from the international and supranational organisations to which the power has been vested.

Article 100. Contractual Obligations.

1. The Government shall have the power to contract obligations by means of treaties or agreements without the prior authorisation of the Imperial Senate or the Aedmeri Consensus.
2. The Imperial Senate and the Aedmeri Consensus, by implicit or explicit petition of five hundred thousand citizens, may bring forth the contractual obligations of the Aedmeri State to vote on their approval.

Article 101. Constitutional Contradictions.

1. The conclusion of any international treaty containing stipulations contrary to this Constitution shall require prior Constitutional amendment.
2. The Government, the Imperial Senate or its Bureau, and the Aedmeri Consensus –by implicit or explicit petition of five hundred thousand citizens– or its Caucus may request the Constitutional Court to declare whether there is truly a contradiction.

Article 102. International Treaties.

1. Validly concluded international treaties, once officially published, shall form part of the internal legal order. Their provisions may only be repealed, amended, or suspended in the manner provided in the treaties themselves or in accordance with the general rules of international law.
2. The same procedure shall be used for denouncing international treaties and agreements as that for entering them, as provided in Article 101.

PART VI**Of the Government and Administration****Article 103. Government Direction.**

The Government directs domestic and foreign policy, civil and military administration, and defence of the State. It exercises executive and statutory authority in accordance with this Constitution and the Law.

Article 104. Composition of the Government.

1. The Government –collectively referred to as the Praesidium– shall be composed of two parts that shall work in conjunction with one another to ensure the proper governance of the country.
2. The first of these parts is the Elder Council, a triumvirate organ which shall act as the main administrator and arbiter of the second part and shall act as Head of Government of the Dominion. One member of the Elder Council shall be the Aedarch, who shall be the Head of State of the Dominion.
3. The second of these parts are the State Ministries, which shall be collegiate bodies responsible for ensuring the governance of the country via the direct organisation, planification, and application of policies.
4. The Praesidium shall be headquartered in its activities, whenever such activities would require a physical presence in the capital city of Aedmeria, in the governmental building of the Palace of the Praesidium. For the duration of the activities of the incumbent Elder Council, and without prejudice to their right to public or private housing for relatives or loved ones, the Praesidium shall act as home and office of all Consuls.

Article 105. Presentation to the Imperial Courts.

1. It is the duty of the Elder Council, upon its constitution, to present to the Imperial Courts the decided-upon division of competences amongst the members of the Praesidium, including that of the Aedarch.
2. The composition of the Praesidium shall be approved by absolute majority.

CHAPTER I

Of the Elder Council

Article 106. Council Election.

1. The Consuls of the Elder Council shall be drawn from the Elective Circle as stipulated by the Law.
2. The Praesidium shall be formed freely by the Elder Council, with approval of the Aedmeri Consensus.
3. The Praesidium will, at minimum, have eighteen members and, at maximum, thirty members. The size of the Praesidium shall be regulated by Organic Law³⁴.
4. The Elder Council shall be presided by the Aedarch, elected through universal, direct, and secret suffrage.

Article 107. Terms.

1. The Elder Council shall be elected for terms of six years, being replaced by an entirely new Elder Council at the exhaustion of this term.
2. The six-year term of the Elder Council cannot be collectively interrupted by any motion other than a Motion of No Confidence as regulated by this Constitution in the Imperial Courts. Doing so will replace the Elder Council with another Council for the remaining duration of their term.
3. The Elder Council shall be elected via the Elective Circle.

Article 108. Cessation or Impediment to Service.

1. The Government shall not cease actions under any circumstance of temporary impediment to service of any of the Consuls.
2. In the event of permanent impediment to service of the Consuls of the Elder Council, the functions of the Consul shall be handled by the Aedarch, or should they be impeded from service, the Crown Prince, until such a time that the Elective Circle can come together and elect a new Consul.

³⁴ Organic Law 5/2019, of the 5th of February, regarding the Structure of the Praesidium.

CHAPTER II

Of the Aedarch

Article 109. Aedarch Election.

The Aedarch shall be ascended by the Aedmeri Consensus to the throne from the position of Primary Heir, selected previously by the Aedmeri Consensus. In order to ascend, the Aedmeri Consensus must approve of the candidate by sixty-five percent qualified majority.

Article 110. Inheritance.

1. The Imperial Crown shall be inherited from the incumbent Aedarch to their Primary Heir, the Crown Prince or Princess. The Heirs shall be important figures of Aedmeri politics and society.
2. Heirs can be nominated to the Aedmeri Consensus by factions. In this case, the faction must have previously voted on the candidate they support. Each faction shall align themselves with one candidate to support during every Heir election. Only candidates with a minimum 10% of support from factions may be presented to the final decision of the Aedmeri Consensus.
3. Succession to the Crown shall be determined by the Aedmeri Consensus and shall adhere to the following:
 - a. The *Primary Heir* is known as the most immediate successor of the Imperial Crown. They shall be known as the *Destinatus/a ad Aedranus* [Crown Prince(ss) of the Aedmeri].
 - b. The *Secondary Heir* is the second successor to the Imperial Crown. They shall be known as *Exaltavit Dominus/a ad Aedranus* [Exalted Prince(ss) of the Aedmeri].
 - c. The *Tertiary Heir* is the third and final successor to the Imperial Crown. They shall be known as the *Dominus/a ad Aedranus* [Prince(ss) of the Aedmeri].
4. The Aedmeri Consensus shall guarantee that a Primary and following Heirs do not have vacancies, such that there are at least three candidates to succeed the Crown.
5. Should all the Heirs designated by law become extinct, the Imperial Courts shall provide for the succession to the Crown in the manner most suited to the interests of the Dominion.
6. Abdications and renunciations and any doubt concerning a fact or the law that may arise in connection with the succession to the Crown shall be resolved by Organic Law.

7. The Aedarch and the Heirs of the Dominion must be, at minimum, seventy years of age.

Article 111. Functions of the Aedarch.

1. The Aedarch shall be Head of State of the Dominion in their functions of representing the Government domestically and abroad.
2. The Aedarch shall act, in the capacity given to them by the Constitution and the law, as a coordinator of the central Government in conjunction with the Elder Council. They shall oversee all government actions and can declare an Intervention in any ministry of the Dominion.
3. The Aedarch may not exercise representative functions, nor any other public function not derived from their office, nor engage in any professional or commercial activity whatsoever. This shall be regulated by the Law³⁵.
4. The Aedarch shall be Head of the Imperial Charter of Sorcery and Head of the Pantheon of Aurelium.
5. The status and incompatibilities of the members of Government shall be regulated by the Law³⁶.

Article 112. Duties of the Aedarch.

1. The Aedarch shall, inalienably, be the head of the State Ministry assigned to itself, known as the *High Office of the Aedarch*. The remaining two consuls of the Elder Council shall be the heads of the Consulship of Central Governance and Consulship of Citizenship Participation.
2. The Aedarch shall have the duty of providing a clear leadership figure to the government of the Nation, insofar as the political structure of the country allows. The specific duties of the Aedarch shall be regulated by further Organic Laws.
3. The Aedarch may declare an Intervention of the Praesidium in order to override any decision taken in any of the State Ministries of the Dominion. The Intervention can be appealed by the Praetor of the State Ministry intervened and bring the vote forth to the Praesidium. All Interventions must be declared and appealed in the weekly meetings of the Praesidium. A Law shall determine its regulation.

Article 113. Additional Functions.

1. It is incumbent upon the Aedarch:

³⁵ Organic Law 3/2019, of the 5th of February, regarding the Functions of the Aedarch.

³⁶ Organic Law 4/2019, of the 5th of February, regarding the Labour Incompatibilities of the State.

- a. Manage and control the Imperial Charter of Sorcery.
- b. Provide reports, when necessary, of activities and operations of the Imperial Charter of Sorcery.
- c. Guarantee the safeguarding and wellbeing of all students, acolytes, and other members of the Imperial Charter.
- d. Issue decrees, including those agreed upon by the Praesidium, with regards to the Imperial Charter or the Imperial House, as well as award honours and distinctions in conformity with the law.
- e. To exercise the High Patronage of the Pantheon of Aurelium and the Imperial Sorcery Academies.

Article 114. Titles of the Aedarch.

1. The official title of the Aedarch shall be Their Imperial Majesty, Aedarch of the Aedmeri. Their partner shall be known as Their Imperial Majesty, Consort of the Primarch. Their siblings and children shall be known as Their Imperial Highness, Prince or Princess of the Aedmeri. Their parents shall be known as Their Imperial Majesty, the Imperial Mother and Father.
2. Titles obtained during reigns as Aedarch do not concede additional privileges to the Aedarch nor their family, nor can they be retained when retired from service by the Aedmeri Consensus.

Article 115. The Consort.

The Consort may assume functions delegated to them by the Aedarch, except in the case of those in reference to Constitution duties of the Aedarch.

Article 116. Lord Regents.

1. The Aedarch shall designate a delegate of their authority to each of the Provinces of the Dominion. They shall act as a primary liaison between the High Office of the Aedarch and the territories of the Dominion.
2. They shall be known as Lord and Lady Regents and shall be the presiding members of the Regional Diets.
3. The selection of Lord and Lady Regents shall be drawn from members of the Popular Assembly of each Province. They shall be selected freely by the Aedarch and must be approved by the Popular Assembly.

Article 117. Ascension.

1. The Lord Regent, on being proclaimed before the Aedmeri Consensus, shall take oath to carry out their duties faithfully, to obey the Constitution and the law

and ensured that they are obeyed by, and to respect the rights and citizens and the provinces.

2. The ascension of a Crown Prince to the throne must be presented as an Organic Law by the Government. The Law shall determine the manner in which this shall be done.

Article 118. The Imperial House.

1. The Lord Regent receives an overall amount from the Budget for the upkeep of the Imperial House and Family and may distribute it freely.
2. The Lord Regent freely appoints and dismisses the civil and military members of their Household.

CHAPTER III

Of the Praesidium and the Public Administration

Article 119. Competences.

1. The Praesidium shall exercise the right over any competences reserved for the State by this Constitution and subsequent legislation.
2. The competences shall be divided amongst the members of the Praesidium responsibly and with approval of the Imperial Courts.

Article 120. Criminal Responsibility.

1. The criminal responsibility of the members of the Praesidium shall be presented before the Criminal Chamber of the Supreme Court, if and so it were required.
2. If the accusation were of treason or other felony against the security of the State or its denizens, it shall only be accused by absolute majority of the Imperial Courts.

Article 121. Public Administration.

1. The Public Administration of the State services the public interest with objectivity and acts in accordance with the principles of efficacy, hierarchy, centralisation, and coordination, insofar as permitted by the Law and judicial system.
2. The bodies of the Public Administration are created, governed, and coordinated in accordance with the law.
3. The Law³⁷ shall regulate the statutes of Public Workers, access to public workplaces in accordance with the principles of merit and capacity, the

³⁷ Organic Law 2/2009, of the 20th of March, regarding the Workers Statute of Civil Servants and Public Workers.

particularities of the right and moral duty to syndicalisation, the system of incompatibilities, and the guarantees of impartiality in the exercise of their functions.

Article 122. Security.

1. The Law shall organise the bodies of National Security of the Dominion.
2. The bodies of national security shall have as their priority the free exercise of rights and liberties and guaranteeing the security of the citizenry.
3. An Organic Law shall determine the functions, basic principles, and statutes of the bodies of national security.

Article 123. Citizen Regulation.

1. The Laws shall regulate:
 - a. The presence of the citizenry in the process of elaboration of administrative norms that affect them, both directly and indirectly with the presence of national, regional, and local factions.
 - b. Access for citizens to the archives of the Public Administration, except in events in which it directly affects safety and national security and the defence of national integrity, criminal investigation, or personal privacy.
 - c. The process by which administrative acts must be undertaken, guaranteeing, when applicable, the audience of the affected persons.

Article 124. Judicial Rights.

1. The judicial courts shall control the regulatory power and the legality in administrative actions, as well as the submission to the ends that justify it.
2. Individuals, in the terms established by the law, will have the right to be recompensated for any damages incurred to their patrimony or rights, except in the cases of *force majeure*, insofar as the damages are a consequence of the actions of the Public Administration.

Article 125. State Council of the Dominion.

The State Council of the Dominion shall be the supreme consultative body of the central Government and shall have the power to represent the wishes of the Government abroad, when authorised.

PART VII

Of the Relations between the Government and the National Legislature

Article 126. Government Response.

The Government shall answer with regards to its political and administrative duties to the Imperial Courts.

Article 127. Government Requests.

1. The Imperial Courts and its Commissions shall, through its governing bodies, request the Government, its departments, and any other body of the Public Administration of the State to provide any information, insofar as it does not jeopardize the safety and national security of the Dominion nor infringe on the incumbent legislation of the Dominion.
2. This shall remain true for any level of government below that of the central bodies.

Article 128. Presence.

1. The Imperial Courts and its Commissions can request the presence of any member of Government in an online or on-site session.
2. The Members of Government shall have free access to all Commissions of the Imperial Courts, as well as the ability to speak and partake in their sessions.

Article 129. Government Controls.

The Government shall participate in biweekly control sessions of its actions with the Imperial Senate.

Article 130. Vote of Confidence.

The Praesidium, following internal deliberation, may request the Imperial Courts to exercise a vote of confidence in its political programme.

Article 131. Motion of No Confidence.

1. The Imperial Courts shall mandate the political responsibility of the Government through the adoption, by absolute majority, of a Motion of No Confidence.
2. The Imperial Courts can remove specific members of the Praesidium and Elder Council or the entirety of the Praesidium via Motions of No Confidence, as well as present a Motion of No Confidence against the Aedarch and/or Lord Regent.
3. The Motion of No Confidence must be requested by:

- a. At least a tenth of the factions present in the Aedmeri Consensus.
 - b. At least five hundred thousand citizens.
 - c. At least a tenth of the Local Executive Committees of the Dominion.
 - d. At least a sixth of the Senators of the Imperial Senate.
4. A Motion of No Confidence must be voted on following five days of political debate in the Imperial Courts.
 5. Should a Motion of No Confidence be rejected by the Imperial Courts, the factions, Local Executive Committees and Citizens that partook in the elaboration of the motion cannot do so again until after two plenary session periods. They may participate in the vote of a Motion of No Confidence presented by other members of the Imperial Courts.

Article 132. Removal of Consuls.

1. Should the Motion of No Confidence be approved against any one member of the Praesidium, the selected member shall have all political power and responsibilities stripped.
2. Should the Motion of No Confidence be approved against the entirety of the Praesidium, the Praesidium shall have all political power and responsibilities stripped.
3. Should a non-Council member of the Praesidium be removed, the Elder Council must provide a replacement to the Imperial Courts. Should the entirety of the Praesidium, the entirety of the Elder Council, or any individual member of the Elder Council be removed, the Elective Circle must be convoked once more.

Article 133. Dissolution.

The Praesidium, following prior deliberation, may present to the Imperial Courts its dissolution, which shall be emitted in an Executive Order.

Article 134. State of Alarm, Emergency and Siege.

1. An Organic Law³⁸ shall regulate the State of alarm, emergency, and siege, as well as their competences and corresponding limitations.
2. The State of alarm shall be declared by the Government via an Executive Order for a maximum period of fifteen days, after which it must be validated by the Imperial Courts, during which time the State of alarm will take immediate effect and without whose authorisation the State of alarm cannot be extended. The

³⁸ Organic Law 3/2020, of the 9th of December, regarding the States of Alarm, Emergency and Siege in the Dominion.

Executive Order must indicate the territorial boundaries of the application of the State of alarm.

3. The State of emergency shall be declared by the Government via an Executive Order following the express authorisation of the Imperial Courts. The authorisation and promulgation of the State of emergency must express the effects, territorial boundaries, and its duration, which shall be initially for a maximum of thirty days, with the possibility of extensions approved by the Imperial Courts.
4. The State of siege shall be declared by absolute majority of the Imperial Courts following the submission of such a request by the Government. The Imperial Courts shall determine the territorial boundaries, duration, and effects of the State of siege.
5. The Praesidium cannot be dissolved during an active period of a State of alarm, emergency, or siege, nor can any of the Consuls be removed from office.
6. The Imperial Courts shall be called for an emergency plenary session in the event that they were not already in session. Its functions, as well as other constitutional powers of the State, cannot be interrupted during the period in which these States of alarm, emergency, or siege are in force.
7. In the event that there is an active electoral process during the timeframe of the declared State of alarm, emergency, or siege, the bodies shall be declared null and void, and its functions carried out by the Permanent Committee of the Senate and the Permanent Platform of the Citadel.
8. In the event that the term of the incumbent Praesidium is exhausted during a State of alarm, emergency, or siege, the Praesidium shall remain in an interim function.
9. The declaration of a State of alarm, emergency or siege does not modify the principle of responsibility of the Government and its agents as recognised by this Constitution and the Law.

PART VIII

Of the Judicial Branch of the State

Article 135. Power of Justice.

1. The power of justice emanates from the People, and it shall be administered in the name of the Dominion by the Judges and Magistrates of the Judicial Power. They shall be independent, immovable, responsible, and subject only to the rule of Law.

2. The Judges and Magistrates cannot be separated, suspended, transferred, nor retired unless it is by one of the reasons and with the guarantees stipulated by the Law.
3. The exercise of the jurisdictional power in all types and processes, judging and enforcing the sentence, corresponds exclusively to the Jury and the Tribunals determined by the Law, as per the norms of competences and procedure that these dictate.
4. The Juries and Tribunals will not have any further functions than those dictated in the previous points and established by the Law.
5. The principle of jurisdictional unity shall be at the foundation of the organisation and function of the Tribunals. The Law shall regulate the exercise of military jurisdiction in the possible States of siege, in accordance with the principles of this Constitution and the Law.
6. Courts of exception are strictly prohibited in the Dominion.

Article 136. Judicial Obligation.

It is obligatory to follow through with the sentences and other final judgements made by Judges and Tribunals, as well as provide the required cooperation.

Article 137. Resources of Adequate Defence.

It is the duty of the State to guarantee access to the necessary resources of adequate defence of one's dignity in a court of law.

Article 138. Judicial Actions and Processing.

1. Judicial actions shall be public, save for those exceptions stipulated by the Law.
2. Processing shall be predominantly oral, especially in the case of criminal charges.
3. Sentences shall always be pronounced in a public hearing.

Article 139. Damages of Judicial Error.

Any damages caused by judicial error, as well as those that correspond to an incorrect function of the Justice Administration, shall grant the right to indemnification on behalf of the State in accordance with the Law.

Article 140. Organisation and Governance.

1. An Organic Law³⁹ shall determine the constitution, function, and governance of the Juries and Tribunals, as well as the judicial statute⁴⁰ of professional Judges and Magistrates and the personnel of the Justice Administration.
2. The General Prosecution Council of the Dominion is the governing organ of the Justice Administration. An Organic Law⁴¹ shall determine its statute and the regime of labour incompatibility of its members as well as its functions.
3. The General Prosecution Council of the Dominion shall be integrated by the President of the Supreme Court, as well as twenty members authorised by the Imperial Courts for a period of five years. Access to one of the seats of the General Prosecution Council shall be limited to those established by the Law⁴², retaining its independent nature as a Power of the State.

Article 141. Supreme Court.

1. The Supreme Court of the Dominion, which maintains jurisdiction over the entire territorial boundaries of the Nation, is the superior jurisdictional organ of the Dominion, save in the matter of constitutional guarantees.
2. The President of the Supreme Court shall be elected by the General Prosecution Council of the Dominion.
3. The remaining justices of the Supreme Court ascend to the position based on merit and completion of civil service examinations.

Article 142. Prosecution Ministry.

1. The Prosecution Ministry of the Dominion is endowed with the mission of promoting legal action in defence of justice and legality, in defence of the rights of denizens and of the public interest, as well as guarantee the independence of the Tribunals of the Dominion.
2. The Prosecution Ministry shall exercise its functions via its own organs in accordance with the principles of united response and hierarchical dependencies, at all times in accordance with the law and the principle of objectivity.
3. The Law⁴³ shall determine the statute of the Prosecution Ministry.

³⁹ Organic Law 2/1996, of the 22nd of March, regarding the General Prosecution Council of the Dominion.

⁴⁰ Organic Law 3/1996, of the 22nd of March, regarding the Statute of the Justice Administration of the Dominion.

⁴¹ View footnote 40.

⁴² View footnote 40.

⁴³ Ordinary Law 11/2004, of the 15th of March, regarding the Renovated Statute of the Prosecution Ministry of the Dominion.

4. The Prosecutor General of the Dominion shall be named by consensus between the Elder Council and the General Prosecution Council.

Article 143. Citizen Participation.

Citizens may exercise their right to popular action and participate in the Justice Administration via the institution of the Jury, in the form and with respect to the penal processes established by the Law.

Article 144. Judicial Police.

The Judicial Police shall answer to the Judges, to the Tribunals, and to the Prosecution Ministry in carrying out its functions of investigation in potential felonies, the uncovering and apprehension of the culpable party, as well as other circumstances stipulated by the Law.

Article 145. Judges and Magistrates.

1. Judges and Magistrates, as well as Prosecutors, may not undertake any other public activities nor may they operate within Factions or Syndicates while they are in active duty. The Law⁴⁴ shall establish the system and forms of professional associations of the Judges, Magistrates and Prosecutors.
2. The Law⁴⁵ shall establish the regime of labour incompatibilities of the members of the Justice Administration, which must ensure its total independence.

PART IX

Of the Constitutional Tribunal

Article 146. Constitutional Tribunal.

1. The Constitutional Tribunal is composed of twelve members. They ascend to the Tribunal by way of merit and completion of civil service examinations to fill vacancies.
2. The Members of the Constitutional Tribunal must be one of the following: Magistrates, Prosecutors, University professors, civil servants, or lawyers, all of them with judicial experience of at least fifteen years of professional exercise.
3. The Members of the Constitutional Tribunal shall be designated for a period of nine years and shall be renewed by thirds.

⁴⁴ Ordinary Law 11/1994, of the 12th of September, regarding the Collective Association of the Justice Administration.

⁴⁵ Ordinary Law 7/1996, of the 14th of September, regarding the Regulatory Regimes of the Justice Administration.

4. The condition of Justice of the Constitutional Tribunal is incompatible with the following: any representative mandate, any political or public position, any administrative functions with a faction or syndicate or with the services of these entities, with the exercise of professional judicial or prosecution duties, or with any other professional or economic activity. In other matters, they shall also retain any incompatibilities applied to other Judges and Magistrates of the Dominion.
5. The Members of the Constitutional Tribunal shall be independent and immovable in the exercise of their mandate.

Article 147. President.

The President of the Constitutional Tribunal shall be named for three years, following the adequate voting in the plenary session of the Constitutional Tribunal members.

Article 148. Jurisdiction.

1. The Constitutional Tribunal has jurisdiction over the entirety of the territorial boundaries of the Dominion and is competent for:
 - a. The appeal of unconstitutional condition of laws and regulations with the force of Law. The declaration of unconstitutionality of a regulation with the force of law with affect the regulation with immediate force.
 - b. The appeal of the violation of rights and liberties referred to in Part One of this Constitution.
 - c. The conflicts of competence between the State and the Provinces.
 - d. Other matters pertaining to the Constitution and Organic Laws.
2. The Government shall be able to challenge before the Constitutional Tribunal all legal provisions and resolutions adopted by the organs of the provinces, which shall produce the immediate cessation of the application of said provision or resolution and will require the action of the Tribunal in a matter of a maximum of five months.

Article 149. Examination of Constitutionality.

1. The Constitutional Tribunal must examine the constitutionality of any bill presented in the Imperial Courts, be it governmental or private.
2. The Constitutional Tribunal can be called upon to re-examine the constitutionality of a bill by:
 - a. Any member of the Elder Council.
 - b. The Public Advocate.

- c. Five hundred thousand citizens, implicitly or explicitly.
 - d. Ten factions of the Aedmeri Consensus or fifty senators of the Imperial Senate.
 - e. The executive organs of the provinces.
 - f. The legislative organs of the provinces.
3. An Organic Law⁴⁶ shall specify under which circumstances legitimised people and organs can appeal to the Constitutional Tribunal.

Article 150. Case Presentation by Judicial Organs.

When a judicial organ considers that a regulation with the force of law could be contradictory to the Constitution, they shall present a case to the Constitutional Tribunal for examination.

Article 151. Sentences.

1. The sentences of the Constitutional Tribunal shall be published in the official gazette of the State.
2. Unless otherwise specified by the sentence, the only parts affected in a law are those deemed unconstitutional.

Article 152. Functioning.

An Organic Law⁴⁷ shall regulate the functioning of the Constitutional Tribunal, the Statute of its members, the procedures of the same, and the conditions for the exercise of action.

PART X

Of Constitutional Reform

Article 153. Constitutional Reform.

1. Presenting a project of constitutional reform requires a minimum implicit or explicit support of five hundred thousand citizens in the Aedmeri Consensus or half of the senators of the Imperial Senate.
2. Projects of constitutional reform must be approved by a majority of three-fifths of the Aedmeri Consensus and three-fifths of the Imperial Senate. In the event that this did not prosper, an official Commission would be formed to attempt to reach a consensus.

⁴⁶ Organic Law 8/1974, of the 12th of December, regarding the Presentation of Appeals to the Constitutional Tribunal of the Dominion.

⁴⁷ Organic Law 9/1974, of the 12th of December, regarding the Statute of the Constitutional Tribunal.

3. In the event that the aforementioned procedure did not move forward, and in the event that the reform achieved absolute majority in the Imperial Courts, the reform would be considered approved.

Article 154. Protection of Reform.

1. In the event of a total reform of the Constitution, or in the event of a partial reform of the parts in the following clause, the constitutional reform shall require the approval of three-fourths of the Imperial Courts and will result in the immediate dissolution of the Praesidium.
2. The parts affected by this Article include:
 - a. Preliminary Part.
 - b. Part One, Chapter Two.
 - c. Part Two.
 - d. Part Four, Chapter One.
 - e. Part Four, Chapter Two.
 - f. Part Four, Chapter Three.
 - g. Part Five.
3. The newly selected Elder Council shall be permitted to review the new constitutional text and present modifications to the Imperial Courts. The reform must then be re-approved by the Imperial Courts, with or without the modifications made.

Article 155. Restrictions.

A constitutional reform project cannot be initiated during times of War or when any of the States designated in Article 134 are active.

PART XI

Ratification

Article 156. Ratification.

All provisions of this Constitution have direct force of law. Any provisions to the contrary are repealed herewith. Provisions superseding them are required to implement the Constitution and take effect simultaneously with the Constitution. Existing laws are to be interpreted in the meaning of this Constitution.

By the Power vested in this Constituent Congress of the Aedmeri Nation, and with the support presented henceforth by the approval in referendum of the 12th of December of 2007 of this constitutional project, the total reformation of the Popular Constitution of 1913



establishing the Third Aedmeri Dominion has been approved and ratified and is hereby promulgated.

Aedmeria, January 1st, 2008.

Approved by National Referendum on the 12th of December of 2007.